OF INTEREST TO VETERANS.

A CONGRESSIONAL BACKBITER EXPOSED.

BRECKINRIDGE, OF ARKANSAS, DRAWS HIS OWN

PORTRAIT-HE CHARGES FRAUD AND CON-

SPIRACY WITHOUT PROOF-UNION VET-

ERANS TRADUCED IN SECRET-ANI-MUS OF THE ACCUSATIONS-

WILLIAMS WAS A FRIEND

OF THE MURDERED CLAYTON.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, April 25.—The Southern wing of the Democratic party in Congress within the last few years has furnished so many shining examples of unaffected but warm and sincere friendship for dis-abled veterans of the Union Army that it may seem almost invidious to specify or comment upon any particular case. And yet every man of generous as well as just impulses; every man who loves candor and open and direct dealing, even with political opponents; every man who is an honest and patriotic citizen and therefore desirous of having fraud upon the Government exposed and the perpetrators thereof punished; every man who scorns backbiting and every an who appreciates those qualities of a public servant which make him "a slave to duty" will thank The Tribune for giving a brief history of one such case, masmuch as it may represent many others of a like

The modest unassuming hero of this true story-s modest that he even seems to seek to do good deeds by stealth-is Clifton R. Breckinridge, who holds a seat in Congress as a Representative from the IId District of Arkansas by a title which is in dispute and now the subject of an investigation by the Elections mittee of the House.

In the 11d District live several men who served in the Union Army during the war and who receive pensions on account of wounds received or disease contracted in the service. One of these men is John A. Williams, who was doing good service as a captain in the 28th Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers when Mr. Breckinridge was a soldier in the Rebel Army. Captain Williams's regiment served in Arkansas and was a part of the command of 4,200 men which, under General Prentiss, repulsed with heavy loss the Rebel General Holmes when, with more than twice as many men, he attacked Helena, on July 4, 1863. At the close of the war Captain Williams, who was on staff duty at Pine Bluff, took up his residence in that town, where he has lived since that time-He is a good citizen as he was a faithful soldier, but, alas, he is also an active Republican and has twice been the nominee of his party for Congress. Subsequently he was elected to the office of Circuit Judge and according to general report he probably will be the Republican candidate for Congress against Breckinging in case the investigation now in progress shall result in a vacancy in the IId District. He shall result in a vacancy in the Ild District. He and Breckinridge are fellow townsmen, but Captain Williams became a citizen of Arkansas five years earlier than Breckinridge.

In 1886 the latter was the Democratic canre-election to Congress from the 11d District, and Williams, like a good Repub-Hean, was doing all he could to defeat him. weeks before the election and after the campaign had become pretty hot, Candidate Breckinridge laid aside the pressing duties of his canvass before the people long enough to write the following pleasant letter

Pine Bluff, Ark., Sept. 13, 1886. Gen. John C. Black, Commissioner of Pensions, Washing

ton, D. C. Dear Sir: I have reason to believe that we have some Dear Sir: I have reason to believe that we have some that meaning here of gross frauds that have been perpetrated upon the Government through your burieu before your administration, and I wish to unearth them, and have these parties punished as the law and the evidence may require. John A. Williams, of this place, draws a pension, I am told, of some thirty odd dollars per month, and got for arrears over 84,000. He was a judge advocate under General Powell Clayton, and I think helps ged to a under General Powell Clayton, and, I think, belonged to a has been so, to all apprarance, to my knowledge, for six-

A man named Beardsley here draws a pension that I am satisfied was procured by fraud.

The same can be said of a man named Mallory, recently

a register or receiver in the land office at Canden. There may be others, and I would be glad to have a list of those in this community who draw pensions. I would like to have the papers, or a synepsis of the papers, in the cases I have cited.

here, by these and others, to rob the Government in this way, and that some of the men approached by this gong declined to go into it. The men I have named are shrown declined to go into it. The near I have named are answer as men, and men of some prominence. Williams has been a chardidate for Courgess, and is now a Circuit Judge. His character is not good, and something similar can be said of him incapable of performing minimum and the live of Last session an effort was made to get a bill sequence of comes.

House to pension a man in sympathy with this bowels producing

aroused by an appeal from a Union ex-soldier in January, 1888, some sixteen months afterward, when bosom, but, for some reason, it lay dormant until January, 1838, some sixteen months afterward, when Representatives in Congress had begun to "look after their fences" with a view to renomination and re-election. Here is a copy of the letter which spurred

before he sent it to the "Physical Wreck" who then it up for consideration on Monday or Tuesday.

that I was instructed to call upon Mr. Breckinridge and ask for additional data to enable the bureau to identify the ask for additional data to enhance the observed with the control of the committee of that John L. Williams, of Pine Bluff, Ark., and Samuel Mallory, foguerly of Camden, Ark., are the persons referred to: that he believes Williams was judge advocate on General Powell Clayton's staff, and that he was from on General Powell Clayton's staff, and that he was from children. The bill makes it the duty of the secretar Wisconsin, possibly originally in a Wisconsin regiment; that Mallory was receiver or register of general land office at Camden, Ark., during the last Administration. I would buggest that possibly the appointment clerk of the Interior bepartment can give Mr. Mailory's services.

aid the search for Captain Mallory's military record, work, and they shall also be taught some useful m "The Physical Wreck" also was zealeds and prompt "The Physical Wreck" also was zealeds and prompt in his efforts to promote the unselfsh desires of Breckenridge, and instructed Special Examiner P. H. Clemens, who was stationed at Little Rock, Ark., as

Linwood, Jefferson, Co., Ark., indorsed by the Hon. C. R. Breckinridge, in which reference is made to one J. S. Williams, of Pine Bluff, Ark., and Samuel Mallory, of Canatan, Ark., who, Mr. Breckinridge states, are in perfect Station foot of Liberty-st.

physical condition and not entitled to the pensions the

A careful search fails to identify these persons as pensioners, and when in the vicinity of the residences of these parties you will make the necessary inquiry to determine the full names and services of these parties, and if possibie, the numbers of their pension certificates, and if possi-bie, the numbers of their pension certificates, and the na-ture of the disabilities for which they are pensioned. Having obtained this information, you will make the neces-sary inquiry to determine whether they are entitled to the

pensions they are receiving, if pensioners.

Make this letter exhibit "A," and inclosures exhibit "B" and "C" of your report in first case examined, refer-

ring to them in summary of second case.

It seems apporent from the foregoing letter that whatever wight have been the testimony in support of Apperly's claim, it was completely overthrown by Breckinridge's ex parte unsworn statement against the soldier claimant, for Clemens was not instructed to make any investigation of the merits of that claim. It seems also that Breckinridge had dropped his attack upon Heardsley's honor, for the latter's name was not mentioned in "C. R. B.'s" indorsement on the Apperly letter, although in his letter of September 13, 1886, Breckinridge had said: "A man named Beardsley here draws a pension that I am satisfied was procured by fraud." The Beardsley referred to was a gallant soldier and one of the last men in the world who would apply for or accept a pension to which he was not entitled.

Some time passed before Examiner Clemens made his report, from which the following is an extract: John A. Williams was captain of Co. A. 28th W John A. Volunteer Infantry, served three years, was discharged at the close of the war. He applied for a pension on the ground of rheumatic disease of the heart, says that al-

ground of rheumatic disease of the real states though a hale, hearty man in appearance, it is sometimes very difficult for him to ascend a flight of stairs to hold court on account of dyspnova, etc.

Pensioner states that Dr. A. E. Breysacker, formerly of Pine Bluff, but now of Little Rock, Ark., was his family physician from the year 1865 to 1870, and that Breysacker made the medical certificate which founded the basis of his made the included as it was by the medical examination of claim, supported as it was by the medical examination of Drs. Ayers and Gamtson, on behalf of the Pension Bureau. and other lay evidence. He states he was finally granted a pension under Certificate 285,899, and that he is now re-

For further information he referred me to his former physician, Dr. Breysacker, of Little Rock, Ark. I have to-day, April 13, called upon Dr. E. D. Ayers, now president of the Little Rock Medical Board, but from whom I could get no additional information, as he has no record of could get no administration as he has no record of former examinations. I then called upon Dr. A. E. Breysacker and questioned him in relation to Judge Williams's statement. In reply he said he had known the pensioner since 1805, that he had treated pensioner several pensioner since 1805, that he had treated pensioner several times for some disease of the heart, which in his opinion was functional and which was caused, as he believed, by the excessive use of liquors; said that pensioner had been very intemperate during some years after the war. I then asked Dr. Brey'sacker if he would let me put his statement in writing and sign it under oath; this he positively fused to do. I can, therefore, make no further progress in this matter so far as settling the point whether pensione is entitled to a rating, as the matter must rest entirely upon the opinion of medical men as to the origin and de-

tederate Army until the war closed, when he settled in

federate Army until the war closed, when he settled in Pine Bluff, Ark., as a physician and surreon and practised there many years, finally settling in Little Reck, where he is at present. His yeracity is unquestionable. Judge John A. Williams does now have the appearance of an intemperate man, and it, as Dr. Bryssicker asserts, this disease of the heart is functional and caused by intemperance; if the cause is now remedied, would it not be reasonable to suppose the functional disturbance would also cease, and therefore would it not be well to erder John A.

It may be that Dr. Brevsacker refused to repeat in writing under oath the statement which he made to Examiner Clemens, because he remembered an to Examiner Clemens, because he remembered affidavit which he subscribed to under oath of vember s. 1884, in the pension chaim of John Williams, captain Company A. 28th Wisconsin Volteer Infantry, in which he stated that he first free applicant in December, 1895, at which time he suffering from rheumatism with cardiac trouble fee, ness of the heart's action, that he treated him during eneming three years and that he is not now has he been able at any time since my acquaintate, with him-mineteen years—to perform any manuals.

This affidavit was signed by "A. L. Breysacker D., acting assistant surgeon I. S. A. L. This affidavit was signed by "A. L. DeM. D., acting assistant surgeon U. S. A., 18-5,
1860, medical director C. S. A., 18-6,
1860, medical director with
1860, medical director with
1860, medical director with
1860, medical director
1860, m years and knew of no sickness and never suspected wounds. I was surprised, but introduced the bill. Then I looked into the case. I found it strong on its face, but I knew all the allegations of sickness to be false. I think the fraud had been attempted on your bureau, I will give you the data upon my return to Washington, and see if you cannot punish certain parties; it the meanwhile I request your attention to cases eited, which I presume can be traced up from payments.

I haven't more exact data just now. Very respectfully, C. R. PRECKINHIDGE, M. C. The foregoing letter will be read with special interest by every Union veteran, especially by all whollive in Southern districts which are represented in Congress by Democrats. It appears that no official action was taken by the Pension Eureau. It would seem also as if Breckinridge's zeal to expose fraud and have it punished had evaporated, but that was not so. The zeal still possessed Breckinridge's bosom, but, for some reason, it lay dormant action around the proposed by the presson interest on the proposed by the presson fared and have it punished had evaporated, but that was not so. The zeal still possessed Breckinridge's bosom, but, for some reason, it lay dormant action around the proposed by the proposed by the proposed by the presson in the proposed by the presson interest on the presson forms, but, for some reason, it lay dormant action around the proposed by the presson interest on the presson forms, but, for some reason, it lay dormant action around the presson forms and have it punished had evaporated, but that was not so. The zeal still possessed Breckinridge's bosom, but, for some reason, it lay dormant action around the proposed by the presson in the proposed by the presson in the proposed by the presson in the proposed by the proposed by the presson in the proposed by the proposed by the presson in the proposed by the proposed by the proposed by the proposed by the pres

ate, can be disposed of the Administrative Custom bill will be taken up and pushed through to passage. The senate amendments to the measur Linwood, Jefferson County, Ark., Jan. 17, 1888.

C. R. Breckfaridge, M. C.

Dear Sir: I have now a pension case in progress, and may last corroborative evidence has just been filed. I think a little of your elequence will greatly assist me by your kind interession with the Commissioner. If you will be kind enough to urge my case as thoroughly as you feel, it will confer a lasting friendship. I beg to remain sincerely.

Of course, Union Veterans, especially those who of course, Union Veterans, especially those who may be or become applicants for pensions, and who may be so fortunate as to live in districts which are represented in Congress by Democrats, will read with deep interest, if not unaffected delight, the comments which Mr. Breckinridge wrote upon this letter become be sout if to the approach to the local of appeal from the decisions of the board of appeals from t

before he sent it to the "Physical Wreck" who then presided over the Pension Bureau. Here they are:

General Black: This man is the picture of health, and has been since I have known him, now eighteen years. I believe his claim to be a fraud, and you have several frauds now drawing pensions of the same class-for instance. John A. Williams, of Pine Blud, and General Samuel Mallory, formerly of Camden. They are, and I have known them to have been for the past eighteen years, most robust.

"C. R. B." was so carnest that he underscored the word robust, and his carnestness seems to have been contagions.

On January 26, 1888, Mr. Apperly's letter, which had been sent to the Pension Bureau by "C. R. B." two days before, was referred to the "S. E. Division to examine and report," and willing a week that division had with praiseworthy promptifiede ground a preliminary grist in the form of a report signed by the end of the washing and a preliminary grist in the form of a report signed by the former of a surface of the bill, and the hopes of the fluste committee will not a the Ways and Means' Committee's Tarif bill passes the flustes before taking up the surject of a tariff in classification from for comparison, and after the flustes before taking up the surject of a tariff in classification from for comparison, and after the flustes before taking up the surject of a tariff in classification from for comparison, and after the flustes will be found from for comparison, and after the flustes will be found

COMPULSORY EDUCATION OF INDIAN CHILDREN. Washington, April 25. The Senate Committee on Indian Affairs has favorably reported Mr. Vest's hill of the Interior to establish an industrial board ng sch o on every Indian reservation where the population of adults exceeds 500. Minors between the area of eight and eighteen shall be placed in the schools so estab-Department can give Mr. Mailory's services.

The zeal of Theo. Smith, special examiner, who is now chief of the S. E. Division in the Pension Bureau, to second the efforts of breckinridge is indicated by his acute suggestion that the appointment clerk of the Interior Department be called upon to chanical trade; and the girls shall be instructed

To Restore Tone

and Strength to the System when weakened by La Grippe or any other

Illness, Aver's Sarsaparilla

is positively unequalled. Get the BEST. Prepared by

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

annuities. The act is not intended to prevent the education of Indian children in schools outside of the reservation, and its provisions shall not apply to the nive civilized tribes, nor the Osage Indians of the lindian Territory. The Secretary is authorized to organize a select school for the Seminole and Creek Indians of Franks. Indians, of Florida.

----DISCUSSING THE DINGLEY WORSTED BILL ARGUMENTS OF NEW-YORK IMPORTERS AGAINST

IT. Washington, April 25 (Special).-The Ways and Means Committee this morning heard worsted im-porters from New York who protest against the passage of the Dingley bill, authorizing and directing the Sec retary of the Treasury to classify worsted cloths as There were present also many dry-goods commission men and woollen manufacturers who favor

Mr. Clark, of New-York, counsel for the importers, presented their case. He contended that the duty on corsted cloths should not be changed by a special act, but worsteds should be considered in the general Cloud, Penn.; J. M. Wood, Allis Hollow, Penn.; Frank only after due notice. He said his chents had given orders for large quantities of worsteds to be delivered in the future and had sold them on the supposition that the duties would not be changed with the duties would not be changed with the future and had sold them on the supposition that the duties would not be changed without due notice and the passage of the bill would do injustice to his

Mr. Dingley, of the committee, asked Mr. Clark when these orders had been given and contracts for sale made, to which Mr. Clark replied, " several month-

"Is not the rate of duty which would be assessed under the proposed bill precisely the same as it existed under the ruling of the Treasury Department when these orders were given and as it will continue to be until the United States Supreme Court sets it aside! asked Mr. Dingley, " Yes, but not the same as we claim the law provides

for; my clients rest their rights on the law as the believe the court will held it to be." Then what your clients desire," said Mr. Dingley,
is that Congress will allow them to go on paying

duties under protest and recoup themselves by their ales and then by and by, in case they are successful in their shit against the Government, have the dutlerefunded from the Treasury." Several of the importers present denied that they

had recouped themselves for the additional duties paid under the ruling of the Treasury, or could do it in the future. They insisted that they had sold their goods at the old price, believing the decision of the sec etary of the Treasury would be overruled. nel hayne, of the committee, called the atten on of the importers to the fact that the imports of

50s had largely failed off since the ruling and this would not have been the case if the imhad offered their goods at old prices Mr. Clark made a detailed statement of the facts brought out iil the worsted case in the recent trial in the United States Court and confended that it was

clear that Congress intended to provide lower pound littles for worsted cloth than for woollen cloth. "Is it not a fact," asked Mr. Dimiley, "that it re quires as much and as expensive wool and costs as much to make a pound of worsled cloth as it does to make a pound of woollen cloth, and that both are used for the same paragraphs.

or the same purposes, and therefore that worsted ought to have the same pound duty (which is satory for the duty on the wool) as woolen in Clark did not deny this, but claimed that the provides lower duties for worsted cloths than follow clarks. Considerable discussion followed, in the Mr. McKinley and Colonel Bayne inquired corters present as to whether they had given or for worsteds since the versiet of the pure in the

CIVIL SERVICE DISCUSSED IN THE HOUSE. Washington, April 25.—The House to-day in Committee of the Whole took up the Legislative Appropriation bill, and continued the discussion of the Civil service Commission. On motion of Mr. Savers, of Texas, an amendment was adopted providing that here after every application for examination before the Civil service Commission shall be accompanied by a certificate of an officer with his official seal attached o be a citizen, this provision not to apply to personointment in other branches of the Government. On motion of Mr. Cummings, of New-York, an amendment was adopted providing for the actual

travelling expenses of the Commission, instead of "necessary" travelling expenses, as provided in the bill. Mr. Butterworth gave notice that he would ask for a separate vote in the House on this amendment saying that "actual" travelling expenses might banarupt the tovernment. This disposed of the Civil Service Com-mission chause of the ball.

The appropriations for the office of the Director of the Mint having been reached, Mr. Breckmidge, of Kentucky, offered an amendment providing that the appropriations shall not be available until all law-limiting the free and unrestricted coinage of silver or making any distinction between the coinage of gold and silver are repealed. The amendment was ruled

In speaking to a verbal amendment, Mr. Cumnung In speaking to a verial albendment, Mr. Cummings, of New York, gave his reason for stilling out the "necessary" travelling expenses of the Civil Service Commission, and inserting "actual" travelling expenses. He read a list of the expenses of members of the Commission, in which the arlicles "lemonade," ale and "gin" figure. He did not consider these necessary expenses.

Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, inquired whether a "Civil Service Commissioner" did not have to see house in order to see any Civil Service reform under this Administration. (Laughter.)

Mr. Cummings—I think he does, or under the other either. (Laughter.)

No action on the bill was taken.

Mr. Culberson, of Texas, from the Committee on the Judiclary, reported the Senate anti-Trust bill.

TO REPORT THE CAUCUS SILVER BILL.

Washington, April 25.—At a special meeting of the House Committee on Colnage, Weights and Measures today, Chairman Conger was authorized by a strict party vote, to offer the Silver hill agreed upon in cancus Westnesday night in place of the modified Win-dom Silver bill already reported by the committee. when the latter is taken up for consideration in the

During the session of the committee, Mr. Bland offered several amendments to the bill, which were rejected. One of them proposed to base the issue and elemption of the Treasury notes on the comage value of the silver bullion deposited, instead of on the market value. The Democratic members voted against the till because it was a Republican caucus bill, and because, as Mr. Bland said. It was the worst bill from a salver standpoint that had yet come before the com-nities. When the subsilities is offered in the House-Mr. Bland will present, as a counter proposition, his Free Coinage bill, which provides that a holder of sliver builton may have it coined into dollars of 412 1-2 grains as gold is now coined, and may take out certificates upon deposits of standard dollars, as at present.

out certificates upon deposits of standard dollars, as at present.

Petitions were presented to the Senate to day by Mr. Manderson, from citizens of Nebraska, for free coimage of silver, and by Mr. Evarts from 13t citizens of New York for the same thing. Mr. Ingalis presented a protest from cilizens of Kansas against the passage of the Windom Silver bill.

CHINAMEN SENT BACK TO THEIR HOMES. Washington, April 25. Attorney-General Miller in emed the Treasury Department, under date of April 19, that there are nineteen Chinamen now in the custody of the United States Marshal of Washington, who were arrested and tried for coming into the United States in violation of the Chinese Exclusion act. He recommended, in accordance with a suggestion from the Secretary of State, that notwith-

standing the presumption that these Chinamen en-tered the United States across the British border, they be returned to China at Government expense, for the reason that the men could not be returned to British reason that the men could not be returned to British territory without payment of a head-tax of \$60 each; and even then, might possibly again evade the vigilance of the United States officers and return to this country. Secretary Windom has adopted the recommendation and has instructed the Collector of Customs at Port Townsend to see that the men are returned to China in the most economical way, by salling or other vessel, bound direct for that country without touching at any American port en route.

A DREARY DAY OF DILATORY DEBATE. SENATORS CALL AND GEORGE CONTINUE TO DE LIVER VOLUMINOUS SPEECHES.

Washington, April 25 (Special).—The Land Grant Forfeiture bill had the right of way in the Senate this afternoon, but absolutely no progress was made with it. Senator Call has an amendment pending in regard to the railroad grants in Western Florida, about session of Congress-one of them leading to a sharp personal encounter between himself and the chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, Mr. Plumb. The fluent orator from the land of flowers had already onsumed a greater part of yesterday in telling over afresh the story of the alienation of this land to undeserving railroad companies (though it seems that the Florida Legislature really gave the land away). but the subject was too familiar and too tempting to be easily abandoned. So this afternoon again, with the assistance of Mr. George, Mr. Call held the floor until the senate was ready to proceed with the memorial addresses on Mr. Gay, a member of the House from Louisiana, who died last summer. The House from Louisiana, who died last summer. The Land Grant Forfeiture bill will accordingly go over until next Monday.

The Republican Senators were disposed to complain that Mr. Call's two days' argument on a simple amendment was prompted by a desire to delay business, and it is hard to find any other explanation for the length of the Florida Senator's speech. Mr. Call and Mr. George have only to continue their present methods of delate, however, to make the necessity of "the previous question" in the senate patent to everybody.

FOURTH-CLASS POSTMASTERS APPOINTED. Washington, April 25.-Fourth-class postmasters were to-day appointed as follows: Mrs. L. G. Davis,

Washington, April 25.-To-day's bond offers were as Registered fours -8500, \$12,000; coupon fours, \$3,000, at 122. Coupon four and one halfs, \$3,000, and registered four and one-halfs, \$25,000, \$175,000, at 103-12. All the offers were accepted.

NOMINATED BY THE PRESIDENT. Washingt & April 25.—The President to day sent to the Sentie the following nominations: Collectors of Customs John Sherry, ir., district of Sag Harbor, Y., and John R. Mizell, district of Sag Hattor, nomas H. Saxton, surveyor of customs, port of Port derson, N. Y.

BASEBALL IN PITTSBURG.

LITTLE INTEREST TAKEN IN THE NATIONAL GAME THERE THIS SEASON.

ONLY 800 SPECTATORS AT BOTH GAMES YESTER-DAY-OPENING THE SEASON IN CLEVELAND -GAMES IN OTHER CITIES.

RESULTS YESTERDAY.

NATIONAL LEAGUE. lincinnati 10, Pittsburg L. (Leveland 10, Chicago & PLAYERS' LEAGUE.

Pittsburg S. Chicago 10, Buffalo S. Pittsburg, April 25.-For some unaccountable reason ere is no interest taken in baseball here this season. The attendance since the opening day has been steadily decreasing, and the aggregate crowd to-day at the two cames was less than one-third of the average daily attendance in former seasons. The weather was hright and mild, but the total attendance was only about 600.

At the Players' Learne grounds about 150 persons were

The Learne came was between the Pittsburg and Cin-tinati teams, and resulted in the easiest of victories for

defeat at the names of the Chicago opponents. Inability play was fully equal to that of their opponents. Inability to hit antely with men on bases, and two costly errors, lost

RAIN PREVENTS OPENING GAMES.

The rain vesterday again prevented the formal opening of the National League and Players' League season detendant, in which action Judge Bookstaver and on the agreement also had the consent of the Demol in Brooklyn. With pleasant weather the championship games at Eastern and Washington parks will be

THE RECORDS. NATIONAL LEAGUE.
 Clubs
 Won Lost Press
 Clubs
 Won Lost Press

 Lector
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 Ceveland
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 200
 PLAYERS LEAGUE. Clubs. Won.Last.Perci.

Buffalo 1 1 200 Philiadelphia 2
Chicago 3 2 620 Philiadelphia 2
Chicago 3 2 620 Philiadelphia 2
Boston 4 2 600 Philiadelphia 2
Boston 4 2 600 Philiadelphia 3
New York 2 2 500 Cleveland 1 MOODY, SANKEY AND STEBBINS TOGETHER.

The evening gospel addresses which Mr. Moody giving on the east side are attracting large crowds to the two churches selected for the first centres The demand for tickets is not so large as it was up town, nor are all the tickets used that are distrib Mr. Moody was told before he went there that he was to enter a more difficult field than the one he

Last night Mr. Moody was assisted by his valued helpers Mr. Sankey and Mr. Stebblus, whose singing helpers Mr. Sankey and Mr. Stebblis, whose singing adds so much to the interest of the meetings. The meeting at the Fourteenth Street Presbyterian Church was in charge of the pastor, the Rev. H. F. McEwen, and the one in Emmanuel Chapel was conducted by the pastor, the Rev. E. Seymour. The co-operating postors at each place assisted in the opening exercises and at the inquiry meetings after the sermonstries evening the meetings will be held at the Allen street McLaodist Church, at No. 91 Ryingtonst, and in the Mariners' Temple (Baptist), at Oliver and Henry sts.

A LONG IDLE FURNACE STARTING UP. Reading, Penn., April 25 (Special).-The Temple furnace, which has been idle for the last seven years, was blown in this morning, giving employment to sixty hands. No less than fifteen furnaces have been put in blast in this vicinity within the last year.

CLOSING PRICES OF CALIFORNIA STOCKS. San Francisco, April 25, 1800

| Yesterday To-day | Yesterday T

FIVE FOR IMPEACHMENT.

TWO REPORTS ON THE BOOKSTAVER IN-VESTIGATION.

THE MAJORITY OF THE ASSEMBLY JUDICIARY

COMMITTEE FIND THE JUDGE'S GUILT

NOT PROVEN - THE MINORITY URGES IMPEACHMENT.

PROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. Albany, April 25 .- The Assembly Judiciary Com nittee submitted to-day a majority and a minority report concerning the charges made against Judge Bookstaver, of the Court of Common Pleas, by the Bar Association of New-York, asking for his impeach ment in view of his action when Sheriff Flack, of New-York, was seeking a divorce from his wife. The committee was almost evenly divided-six of its members acquitting the Judge and five declaring him guilty and recommending his impeachment. The najority report, which is a brief one, is given be-

Your committee find that the testimony and evidence to not sufficient to satisfy them that Judge Bookstaver was a party to or cognizant of any conspiracy to obtain a idulent divorce, and that the testimony does not estabpose, or that he knew that the papers upon which he granted the final decree were not in every particular regular. And your committee do not find from the testimony that Judge Bookstaver committed any in wrong or was actuated by any corrupt motive; therefore he should not be persecuted for impeachment

Your committee therefore ask to be discharged tro turther consideration of the matters referred to it.

GEORGE W. GREENE,
ALONZO B. COONS,

GEORGE E. TOWNE, J. S. WHIPPLE, CALVIN J. HUSON,
J. W. HENDERSON.
The minority report is as follows:

The undersigned members of your committee dissent from the recommendations of the majority, and respect-fully report as follows: That the evidence taken before your committee con

sively establishes the following facts: First-That on or before the 4th day of July, 1889 a decree of divorce was signed by Henry W. Booksta er, then acting as a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas then acting as a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas-for the city and county of New York, in an action pend-ing in said court in which Mary E. Flack was plainting and James A. Flack was defendant, in which action Benjamin Wright agpeared as attorney for the plainting. Second—That on or about the 12th day of Judy, 1889, the judgment roll in said action was delivered by the said Henry W. Bookstaver to the clerk of said court, and by direction of said judge the same was enclosed in a scaled envelope and the following order written thereon: 'Not to be opened except by order of the Court." which

the said Henry W. Bookstaver knew that the summe the said Henry W. Bookstaver knew that the summons and complaint in said action, and which formed a part of the judgment roll therein, was in fact signed by Benjamin Wright, the attorney for the plaintiff, on or after the 1st day of July, 1880, and that therefore twenty days could not have clapsed since the service of the same upon the defendant, and knew that the court had no jurisdiction of the subject

Bookstaver did on or prior to the sth day of July. In said year, make and sign an order of reference of which the following is a copy:
"At a Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas for

the City and County of New-York held at the Court House in said city on the 3d day of June, 1880. "Present: Hon. Henry W. Bookstover, Judge:

"Mary E. Flack agt. James A. Flack, "On reading and filing the summens and complaint herein, together with due proof by the affidavit of Joseph Declamp of service of the same upon the defendant mor-than twenty Cavs since, and the affidavit of Benjami Wright, plaintiff's attorney, that no demure'r and n answer has been put in on behalf of said defendant; no on motion of Benjamin Wright, attorney for the plaintle it is ordered that it be referred to Joseph Mocks, esq. counseller-at-law, to take proof of all the material facts alleged in the complaint and to report the same with his opinion to this court with all convenient speed.

(Fint.) "H W. B. J. C. P."
That notwithstanding the fact that said order of reference was made and signed on or after the second day of July, 1889, the said Henry W. Bookstaver personally dated the same June 3, 1889; that said order of somally dated the same June 3, 1889; that said order of reference purported to be granted on the motion of Benjamin Wright, as attorney for the plaintiff, and upon an amidarit of service made by Joseph DeCamp, and an amidarit of service made by Joseph DeCamp, and an amidarit of service made by Benjamin Broadway. There seems to be no opposition to make the Pittsburgs and Crustanting and Statthees. Staley and Gruber Unspires Circulated 2. From Pittsburg and Crustanting and Statthees. The secret was as follows:

The secret was as follows:

The secret was as follows:

The secret was as follows: order, and that the affidavit of Benjamin Wright was of the blanket ballot.

day, though their although it perpeted to have been made on the 2nd day pointment of eight women factors inspectors.

Sixth—That the said Henry W. Bookstaver, in order to sensity errors, lost

Sixth—That the said Henry W. Bookstaver, in order to World's Fair bill. Mr. Lews attempted to it world's Fair bill.

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Stath-That the said Henry W. Bookstaver, in order to make it appear that the same was made at a time other the hord in section was commons. In the same was as follows:

Systh-That the said Henry W. Bookstaver, in order to was the control of the same was made at a time other the world a false.

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Systh-That the said length of the same was made at a time other the hord of the same was also determent for the park from the park from

10th day of June, 1889, made an order of reference to Jeseph Meeks, such order having been made upon the same computant new signed by Benjamin Wright, except that the given to day.

Ealdwin, generally called "Lady" Baldwin, the famous pitcher of the old Detroit club, will probably be signed by the Broschiya Learne club.

The New York Learne club will formally protest the disputed game at Roston, forfeited by Umpire McDermott to the Boston club on Thursday. the action apparently conducted by Remarka Wright tad been before Judge Bookstaver on the 1st or 2d day of July. upon an application for padament in the action commence by Monell at which time Jodge Bookstaver had refused to grant the application upon the ground as stated by him in the fellowing language "I cannot sum a decree in that case with Mr. Monell's name appearing as the attorney for the plaintiff, one knows that he is Sheriff Flack's attorney." upon this statement, Joseph Merks, the referred took the papers to Benjamin Wright, where the summons was re-moved, and a new one substituted signed by Henjamin Wright and falsely dated April 10, 1880, the name of Ambgose Monell crased from the complaint and the na-of Renjamin Wright written in the place ther of leaving the attidayit of service attached thereto; that said Wrighthen made a false affidayit of default and as to regularity the jurat of which was at first dated on said second day made on the 22d day of May; that these papers were presented to Judge Hookstayer either on the second day of July or within two days thereafter, and a new order in small caps, bound in muslin. Norristown Herald,

of reference was immediately granted to the same referes which was raisely dated June 3, 1889.

We cannot resist the conclusion that at the time of granting this order of reference. Judge Bookstaver must have known that the papers before him were substantially the same papers which had just been before him with the name of Moneil upon them as attorney, and that the affidavit of Benjamin Wright was therefore false; nor can be come to any other conclusion that the Judge Benjamin was come to any other conclusion that the Judge Benjamin was come to any other conclusion that the Judge Benjamin was come to any other conclusion that the Judge Benjamin was come to any other conclusion that the substantial part of the substantial part

affidavit of Benjamin Wright was therefore false; for can we come to any other conclusion than that Judge Book, staver directed or allowed the order of reference which had been granted and entered on the motion of Moneil, and which formed a part of the records of the court, to be re-moved, and another one purporting to have been granted n the motion of Benjamin Wright) be substituted in it

Whether or not Judge Bookstaver was a party to the criminal conspiracy of which other persons connected with these transactions have been convicted; whether or not he aided or abetted in the commission of the various crimer of perjury, forgery and injury to public records, which were committed in this case, his acts constitute a reck, less and wanton violation of law, of his constitutional oath of office, of his official duty, prejudicial to public interest and private rights, a scandal and represent upon the ad-minstration of justice, and made the commission of said crimes and the granting of a frandulent divorce possible. Under a long line of precedents such acts uniformly held to be impeachable offences.

We, therefore, after consultation and deliberation upon the testimeny, and with a full realization of our responsi-bility and duty, believing that the evidence adduced before us contains sufficient to make it proper that sain Judge should be placed on trial before the court of impeachment, respectfully recommend the adoption of the following reso

Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, be and he is hereby impeached for mal and corrupt conduct in office, and for high crimes and misdemeanors

April 25, 1890. MILO M. ACKER. I. SAM JOHNSON, ISRAEL T. DEYO, N. N. STRANAHAN, RUFUS T. PECK. The Assembly upon motion of Mr. Acker resolved

to consider both reports upon Wednesday evening A Tribune reporter called at Judge Bookstaver's

home, No. 14 East Sixty-seventh-st., last evening, to secure the Judge's opinion concerning the report of the Judiciary Committee of the Assembly, but the reporter was unable to see him. The reporter also tried to get the opinions of several other judges of the Court of Common Picas,

but they all refused to say anything on the subject. When the news of the decision reached this city the clerks in the Court of Common Fleas sent Judge Book-staver a telegram congratulating him. THE CABLE RAILWAY BILL KILLED.

GOOD WORK OF THE SENATE-NOTABLE MEAS

Albany, April 25 (Special) .- The Senate did ad exellent piece of work to-day at Senator Fas-ett's in-tigation. Yesterday afternoon the Assembly, in an Ill-mmed fit of good-nature, passed Mr. Brady's Cable Railway bill, delivering up seventy miles of the streets of New-York to the New-York Cable Railway Company. This morning, when the bill was announced in the Senate, Lieutenant-Governor Jones said that in his opinion it should go to the Committee on Cities. Senator Coggeshall suggested that the bill should be sent to the Railway Committee, of which

he is chairman.
"I move that it be referred to the Railroad Com-"I move that it be referred to the Railroad Com-mittee, and the action or the parties thereto.

Fourth—That knowing that the summous and complaint in said action was signed by the attorney for the plaintiff on or after the 1st day of July, 1889, the said Henry W.

"I move that it be referred to the Railroad Committee," said Senator Fassett, with a murderous gleam in his eyes, "with instructions to strike out its enacting clause. The bill should be killed." Senator Coggeshall was tremendously agitated, and implored the Senate not to adopt Senator Fassett's

motion. The bill, he said, had received eighty votes in the Assembly, and it would be extremely discourteous to that body to kill it out of hand. ate, however, plainly thought the bill highly objec-

ate, however, plainly thought the bill highly objectionable and adopted Senator Fassett's motion to kill the bill by the following vote:

Yeas-Messrs, Birkett, Cantor, Chase, Fassett, Hendricks, Hunter, Ives, Linson, O'Connor, Richardson, Robertson, Saxton, Sloan, Stewart and Vedder-15.

Nays-Messrs, Ahearn, Coggeshall, Collins, Deane, Donaldson, Emerson, Hawkins, Laughlin, McCarren and McNaughton-10. McNaughton-10. nator Coggeshall moved to reconsider this vote

and to table that motion. This motion was lost by a vote of 13 to 10, and the bill was dead beyond resur-The Senate Judiciary Committee reported favorably Senator Cantor's act validating the contract of the Broadway Surface Railway Company with the city of New-York to bear its share of the repayement of Broadway, and to pay \$150,000 yearly to the city as

tishing 18. L. 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 therefore absolutely false.

Basehits Pitsburg 5 Cleveland II. Errors-Pittsburg
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Burg 26 Darias Metal Meta The Senate Committee on Commerce and Navigation reported favorably Mr. Birkett's bill in relation to the receipts of the Brooklyn Bridge, and Mr. Jacobs's

cratic senators and Assemblymen, so that it was passed forday by unanimous votes in both houses of the Legislature. The Senate is ahead in its wor, but the Assembly is rather behindhand owing to its talkativeness this week. The Assemblymen ther-fore resolved to hold sessions three time, a day next week, and dispose of the 300 or 400 bills before them.

TOO MANY ASSEMBLYMEN WERE ABSENT Albany, April 25 (special), -It was thought that the Fassett Rapid-Transit bill, as amended by M . Fish, might be taken up to-day, and an attempt made to pass it. "It is too thin a House," said Mr. Fish and Mr. Sheehan, "to make such an attempt; there are too many A's m lymen absent."

BILLS THAT HAVE BECOME LAWS. Albany, N. Y., April 25.-The following have be-

Chapter 185—Amending the charter of the German Young Men's Association of fourfalo. Chap. 186—Amending the code of criminal procedure relative to appeals from decisions of justices' courts, thap. 187—Proximing for the monthly payment of salaries of police court clerks in New York City. Chap. 188—Amending the charter of Penn Yan.

Greater Than Ever

Medicine this season, for three reasons: 1st-The recent wide-pread prevalence of "The Grip,"

Spring Medicine

"I can hardly estimate the benefit received from using Head's Saryaparilla. Last summer I was prestrated for nearly three menths, from poor circulation of the blood, as I thought, although my physician teated me dlowed in almost every case by "that tired feeling";
24. The always weakening effect of the changing season
3d. The accumulation of impurities in the blood during
4. The accumulation of impurities in the blood during The Will I all of which find prompt correction and cure in the ton-All of which find prompt correction and cure in the ton-building up, blood-purifying qualities of Hood's Sarsa different person." R. J. RILEY, business Managed

Spring Medicine

you buy a bettle this spring? Fairly tried, it is reason-ably certain to do you good. ably certain to do you good.

"I was all ran down, had no appetite, and was losing flesh rapidly, when I was advised to take flood's Sarsaparilla di could rest well all night and feel refreshed when I wold returned and I feel like a new man." ALBERT WATERS, Stockton, Cal.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Note by all druggists, \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

100 Doses One Dollar